175*
668
702

attempts as the Maura Law (1893) came too late to be enforced effectively. There had been a gradual shift in the objectives of the "Propaganda Movement" from reform to home rule and finally to independence.[115] Under the leadership of Andres Bonifacio, the secret society, Katipunan, was founded in July, 1892, with the main objective of establishing Philippine independence from Spain by revolution. There was increasing concern over conditions in the Philippines by highly-placed officials in Manila. The number of Spanish soldiers in the Philippines was small, and the 1895 draft in Siaton probably was a reflection of this growing consternation. Although Gadiane was one of twenty-five trainees selected during the drawing, the influence of the parish priest removed him from the list. [662]

794

By 1895 there were three Recollect priests in the Siaton area with permanent residences at Barrios Giliga-on and Bonbonon, besides the poblacion. Gadiane was paid three dollars a month to keep the records of the churches (birth, marriage, death, and baptismal) and to file the circulars which came from the bishop at Bacolod and other religious documents. The diocese of Jaro (Panay), which included Negros, had existed since 1865.

175*

In August, 1896, the discovery of the Katipunan by the Spaniards in Manila resulted in the wholesale arrest

[115] Eufronio M. Alip, Political and Cultural History of the Philippines: II, "Since the British Occupation." Manila, Alip and Brion Publications, 1952, p. 89.

20: Hart E-5 (1954) 1954 OA1 Philippines
Central Bisayan OA14

votes and Gadiane 98 votes. In 1911 Felipe Tayko was elected the fourth governor of Negros Oriental. 175*

Political differences between the supporters of Gadiane and the Taykos were temporarily resolved in 1914. The Taykos joined the Nacionalista party in order to defeat the candidates of the opposition party in Siaton. In this election Santiago Tayko was elected presidente of the municipality; the office's salary was thirty-three dollars a month. 662● 175*

In 1916 Felipe Tayko reached the peak of his political career when he was elected congressman from the first district of Negros. He bolted the Nacionalista party to join the Liberal party allegedly because he was promised by Liberal party leaders their nomination for representative. Gadiane writes about schism with bitterness:

> Because I was the head of the Nacionalista party I told our members that though our happiness that the two parties were united was short-lived, we will just forget Tayko's withdrawal because there are people today who do not care if their honor is marred as long as their stomachs are full. Oh, what a situation! But gone forever are the days of the Prophets who guided men so they would not make mistakes.

The same year that Tayko was elected representative Siaton was classified as a third class municipality, based on its income. Thirty-five years later Siaton was still a third class municipality. 175*

The first concrete school building in Siaton was built in 1918. Behind its erection lies the 175* 653 661

380

municipal treasurer a monthly report (in triplicate) of the kind, quantity, and value, if so, if the fish caught during the month."[40] 228

Passing an ordinance does not mean it will be obeyed or enforced. In Siaton it is common knowledge that most of the bonsod owners keep two sets of books, one for personal use and the other for inspection by municipal officials. Bonsod owners or operators are 228 651 662

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[40]Section 14 of this ordinance lists types of nets or traps and fees to be paid to the municipality for their annual use.

Type of Net or Trap (A)	Municipal License (Dollars)
Payagkay (Pamalo)	5
Pokot (Sagiwsiw)	4
Pokot (Licus)	10
Sabay (Licus)	10
Sabay (Sondong)	2
Sabay (Ta-en)	4
Sodsod	2
Basnig (Tumbem)	10
Basnig (Ligbao)	4
Sabay (Ligbao)	4
Pokot (Lamba)	6
Surumbao Filipino	185
Basnig, Japanese system	375
Tapasy	2
Chinchoro	30
Patulay (Malangsi)	30
Balahan	75
(Fishing) With high power light ranging from	
100- 500 c. p.	20
501-1000 c. p.	60
1001-5000 c. p.	80
Bobo (each owner)	3
Nets (Length)	
10 to 25 fathoms	10
26 to 50 fathoms	20
51 to 100 fathoms	40
More than 101 fathoms	60

(A) Local names are given in parenthesis.

228
651
662

required to pay a 5 per cent tax on their total sales to the municipality where they are located. Accounts shown to the inspectors indicate much smaller sales than are the case. Municipal inspectors sent to measure the depth of water where the bousod is built or the length of the fish nets for tax purposes often are clerks paid less than ten dollars a month. These clerks sometimes report falsified figures. For example, they may state that a bousod is built in shallower water than it is or that the nets are shorter than they are in order to reduce the required fees. In payment the clerks are given fish for their families by the owners thus favored.

Many requirements of the municipal ordinance, such as monthly reports, are not fulfilled by the fishermen, and no serious attempt is made at enforcement. Municipal revenue from marine fishing is much smaller than it should be. How much is lost is difficult to estimate but I feel it may be as much as 50 per cent of the potential income. The attitude toward taxes, and to government, in general, in Siaton is similar to that described by Robert Redfield in Tepoztlan. The people of Siaton, for the most part, resent taxes since they receive few benefits from the government. The frequent cases, both alleged and proven, of corruption and waste in national or provincial governments, intensify this attitude. Due to such conditions, the municipality often is deprived of revenues necessary

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651
662

to initiate improvements; the lack of these improvements is often given as a justification for defrauding the government.[41]

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472

An average bonsod requires considerable capital; consequently many of them are financed through partnerships. The bonsod can be very profitable but it is also a gamble against an errant typhoon, and a gamble that the capital invested will be recovered before the southwest monsoon's arrival. It is also a gamble that large catches will be made on holidays (such as fiestas) when fish bring higher prices.

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Table XXXII[1] shows the cost of three bonsods built by different persons in Siaton in 1951. The costs indicated vary; large bamboos of last year's bonsod, destroyed by the monsoon, may be washed ashore and reused. Some builders use iron anchors (sinipits); others make them locally from wood. If one uses a twine instead of an abaca net the initial investment is larger. For the two bonsods in Table XXXII[1] the cost of a twine and abaca net and a banca are included; these items do not have to be purchased each year. A banca was said to last three or four years, the iron anchors four to five years, and the abaca net seven or eight years. If one

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[41] Robert Redfield, Tepoztlan: A Mexican Village: A Study of Folk Life. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1930, p. 87.

1 [See p. 583, Cat. 228 or 435 -- Analyst]